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ton with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

## The First of March.

The first day of March of the year 1898 has a deeper meaning than the mere beginning of Spring. To-day begins a season in which the American people, who fought for liberty a century ago and have loved it always, hope to see the same incomparable blessing brought to the struggling patriots

of Cuba. Spanish barbarity in Cuba ought to be stopped. Autonomy is a failure. The revolutionists will take nothing less than independence. Upon that question they are as incorruptible as they have showed themselves heroic. Money has failed to bribe the Cuban leaders, and the offer of autonomy has failed to bribe the Cuban people. All want to be free.

Another Spring that fails to bring the peace of liberty to the Cubans will bring intense mortification and dissatisfaction to the people of the United States.

## The Government and the People.

The explicit denial that the Administration has been keeping back important despatches received from the Court of Inquiry as to the cause of the Maine disaster, accords with the antecedent probabilities. Some European observers suggest that any official news that sustained the accident theory would have been eagerly given to the public, and this Is unquestionably true; but despatches announcing the opposite conclusion would also have been given, although, no doubt, with far different feelings.

From the first nothing has been more apparent than President McKINLEY's reliance on his fellow countrymen in this matter. If the Administration has said little, it is simply because it has known little. The Court of Inquiry is not only to collect facts, but to reach a conclusion on those facts. Knowing that on its findings peace or war may depend, it is not likely to dribble out speculations, impressions, or half conclusions, based on the work of single days, and liable to be contradicted by later testimony. Its judgment will not come piecemeal, nor will it be premature, and no one need be surprised if days or even weeks should elapse before it is announced.

Meanwhile, it is well to reflect that no Administration for years has been in closer sympathy than the present with the great body of the American people. Grave, deliberate, peace-loving, and yet a brave soldier, the President is likely, we believe, to think as a majority of Americans think on the great matters at stake, and to act as they would have him act. We believe, too, that this is true not only of the Maine disaster, but of the Cuban problem as it would have existed independently of that disaster. The time for the announcement by our Government that the experiment with autonomy is a failure, and that the republic of Cuba is an established, belligerent power, cannot be very far off.

# Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The imminent danger of hostilities between Costa Rica and Nicaragua has a special interest for our own country, because the Government deals with both of

Their boundary dispute, which has always been closely connected with the canal enterprise, dates back more than forty years. Costa Rica relied on early grants, beginning with that to DIEGO GUITEREZ, in 1540, while Nicaragua based her claim on the seizure of the San Juan by Con-TREEAS, in 1531, and her long subsequent occupation of it. With the canal route lying so close to the river and the boundary, the exact determination of the latter became of course a subject of controversy. At length, however, the disputants patched up their differences by the Canas-Jerez treaty of April 15, 1858.

Without going into the details of that agreement, it is enough to say that it was sufficient to require both our Government and all private canal enterprises to make terms with Costa Rica as well as with Nicaragua in regard to the great waterway, although the pecuniary interests of the former in it were and are very much the smaller. But after this trouble seemed to be set at rest, everything was overturned by a change in the course of the San Juan. which debouched its waters through the Colorado mouth further south. Costa Rica promptly claimed that the river had entered her territory, as fixed by the treaty,

and that its channel had become hers. This new trouble seems to have been somewhat analogous to the dispute in jurisdiction and private ownership caused by the shiftings of channel in the river boundary between our own country and Mexico: but the rights at stake in the changes of the Rio Grande were far less important, and hence more easily adjusted than those concerned with the Rio San Juan. It can easily be understood that, with rights over the Atlantic terminus of the great canal involved, the controversy between Costa Rica and Nicaragua broke out afresh, However, it was referred to our Government as arbiter, and the award, made ten years ago, seemed to be fairly satisfactory all around. Nevertheless, a few months later other quarrels arose over their respective rights, and then came a "treaty of limits," to be followed in turn by engineering questions, some of which, it has to which our resources are competent." been said, were practically decided a few menths ago by the United States engineer

to whom they were referred. But in addition to these chronic dispears to be a more immediate cause of trouble through the arrest of a Costa Rica official in Nicaragua for alleged misdeeds. And again the refugee revolutionists who recently undertook to overthrow President ZELAYA, and at one time captured and held Ban Juan del Sur, had found shelter and a IGLUSIAS denies having aided the rebels. maying that they received only such toleration as Costa Rica's laws allowed; but ZELAYA is understood to hold that her complicity with the revolutionists is clear.

great in Costa Rica, and, since Nicaragua might, perhaps, as a member of the Greater Republic, call upon Salvador and Honduras to help her, if necessary, there are rumors of Costa Rica's sending a special commissioner to Guatemala, which, like herself, does not belong to that confederation, and also of making overtures to Colombia.

We should greatly regret, of course, both on general grounds and for the specific interests of the canal, to see war break out between these neighbors. Yet our present duty would apparently be to take care of American rights and Interests, and with the Newport at or near Greytown and the Alert at San Juan del Sur, this will easily be accomplished, even apart from the presence of the Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Castine, Wilmington, Newport, and Vicksburg in Caribbean waters.

## Annexation Our Policy.

Where do the anti-annexationists find warrant in our history for saying that the acquisition of territory is not our traditional policy! Under JEFFERSON, the third President, who is a good authority upon American policy, we acquired by purchase from France the enormous Louisiana tract, more than a million square miles. Our next annexation was Florida, by treaty with Spain. Then we annexed Texas, and followed that up by the great region stretching thence northwesterly through Upper California to the Pacific, acquired as a sequence of the war with Mexico. This, again, we supplemented a little later by the tract included in the Gadsden purchase Over twenty years ago we annexed Alaska. In short, we have increased to nearly fivefold, by annexation, the territory with which we started.

With such a record within a century, how

can it be said that the annexation of Ha-

waii would "lead us in a new departure

and contradict our traditional policy ! Perhaps it may be meant that the distance of Hawaii constitutes the alleged new departure in policy. Distant it is, but so was Alaska, and the annexation of Alaska breaks down any theory that annexing only contiguous countries is our traditional policy. Alaska had a foreign dominion interposed between it and the United States, while Hawaii has not; but who regrets to-day that distant Alaska is ours? JEFFERSON declared that Cuba was the most interesting addition we could make to the Union, and on past occasions our Government has sought to annex it by purchase. Over forty years ago it began nego tiations for annexing Hawail, which wer dropped through a disagreement as to the terms, followed by the death of the reigning monarch. Now the terms are mutually advantageous, and this present move for annexation is noteworthy in the fact that

## Jefferson on the National Defence

the proposal has come from Hawaii to us,

and without our seeking.

If the minority in the House of Repre sentatives were animated by the patriotic principles of the founder of the old Democratic party, their votes in the present risis of affairs would be cast solidly in favor of every measure looking to the increase of the navy, the strengthening of the army, the fortification of the seaport cities, and, were a measure to that effect presented, the placing of the militia on a war footing. They would vote military supplies in abundance, fortify the Treasury with all the resources of money and credit; in a word, make the Republic invulnerable at every point, so far as legislation could effect that supreme object. This is genuine Jef fersonian doctrine.

When JEFFERSON became President the country, so far as defence went, was in a deplorable condition. Not one of the important points on either the Atlantic coast or the northern frontier was in a position o offer successful resistance to invasion by sea or land. Under the operation of a law passed during the administration of ADAMS the few vessels built in anticipation of war them in its arrangements for an inter- had to be sold and the naval establishment materially reduced. As soon, however, as that act of obedience to the legislative authority had been performed JEFFERSON adopted measures to restore that most important arm of the public service to a condition of efficiency; the Mediterranean squadron was fitted out and a blow was inflicted on the Algerine pirates which ultimately led to the annihilation of that nest of murderers and robbers that had so long held the commerce of Europe in ignominious subjection. Following up this broad naval policy, JEFFERSON succeeded in procuring the construction of additional ships and the increase of the staff of officers. while in his recommendations to Congress he urged the building of docks and of gunboats for harbor defence. Ridicule was visited on some of these suggestions by the opponents of a navy, and they were not cted on because of alleged impracticability; but his plans were not found to be impracticable by European powers which adopted them.

JEFFERSON was a firm and persevering advocate of seacoast fortifications. Adverting in his fifth annual message to the insolent conduct toward us of France and England, he said: "The first object is to place our seaport towns out of all danger of insult. Measures have already been taken for furnishing them with heavy cannon for the service of such batteries as may make a part of their defence against armed vessels approaching them. In aid of these it is desirable that we should have a competent number of gunboats; and the number, to be competent, must be considerable." A Congress of untlinching Jeffersonian Democrats voted the money that was needed to carry out this policy on plans so comprehensive that JEFFERSON was enabled to write to a correspondent in July, 1806: "This summer will place our harbor in a situation to main tain peace and order with England and Spain. The next, or certainly the one following that, will so provide them with gunboats and cannon batteries as to be hors d'insulte." And he added: "Although our prospect is peace, our policy and purpose are to provide for defence by all the means

Toward the middle of JEFFERSON's second term the fluances of the Government were in so satisfactory a condition that the disposal of the surplus became a question putes between the two republics there ap. of discussion. In the seventh annual message JEFFERSON declared his policy with respect to it to be: "Completing the defence of the exposed points of our country on such a scale as shall be adequate to our principles and circumstances. This object is, doubtless, among the first entitled to decision, in such a state of our base of operations in Costa Rica. President | finances, and it is one which, whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due." War at the time was not a remote contingency, for, in the same communication, JEFFERSON had to inform Congress of the flagrant defiance of

in the attack, the preceding summer, on the frigate Chesapeake by a British warship. The country was unprepared for war at the time, but JEFFERSON instantly assumed the responsibility of providing large supplies of military stores, in order, in his own words, "to render the stock on hand adequate to the emergencies threatening us." This action was not authorized in law, but Congress patriotically sanctioned the act as within the lines of Executive discretion. It was one of the memorable instances in which JEFFERSON, for the public good, "overstepped" the law and fell back on the country for vindication.

JEFFERSON'S plans of militia organization, as an element of national defence, were of wide scope and magnitude. They contemplated an immense force, divided into two classes; the young, unmarried men for distant service, when required, and the married and more advanced in years for duty at home. But he failed to obtain the support of Congress for so extensive a civic-military establishment. Had it been perfected, it would have been of incalculable service in the war his successor was called on to conduct. JEF-PERSON, the year following his retirement, referred to this subject of the militia and | se the fortifications of the seaboard in a letter to Kosciusko. "Two measures," he wrote, have not been adopted which I pressed on Congress repeatedly. One was to settle the whole ungranted territory of New Orleans by donations of land to able-bodied young men, to be engaged and carried there at the public expense, who would constitute a force always ready on the spot to defend New Orleans. The other was to class the militia according to the years of their birth, and make all those from twenty to twenty-five liable to be drawn and called into active service at a moment's notice." These two measures were, in JEFFERSON's judgment, necessary for an entire security of the country at that time. Respecting the fortifications of the coast, he said to Kosciusko: "When I was called to the Presidency, not a single seaport town was in a condition to repel a levy of contribution by a single privateer or pirate. I left every harbor so prepared by works and gunboats as to be in a reasonable state of security against any probable attack." On the Republican party to-day devolves the supreme duty of carrying out the imperative Jeffersonian policy of providing adequate resources of defence to meet the emergency that confronts the nation.

## The Ellsworth Bill.

It is announced that the Republican and Democratic leaders have determined that the Ellsworth bill against the liberty of the press shall be put through the Legislature at Albany.

Whatever motives have prompted the introduction and advocacy of this measure, the bill itself, even with the omissions which are said to have been agreed upon, is as thoroughly vicious in principle as it was in the first instance. The existing laws of this State in regard to libel and the dissemination of pernicious literature are specific enough and far-reaching enough to procure the punishment of any journalist or publisher who ought to be punishedprovided the party injured is resolute in the prosecution of the offender.

These existing laws are by no means lib eral toward the press, and no one who is familiar with their practical operation can fairly conclude that they are not sufficiently stringent to protect all the rights of the public. To add to their stringency, in the manner proposed by the Ellsworth bill, will be to create an engine for the easy persecution of the press. It is preposterous to pretend that any public interest demands such an enactment.

The Ellsworth bill can have no other purpose than to serve some personal or political end. A list of the Senators and Assemblymen ready to join, for the sake of this end, in the general assault on the press, will have an historic value.

# A New County.

The bill now before the Legislature to make a new county called Nassau out of the towns of Oyster Bay, North Hempstead, and Hempstead in Queens county has every

thing to commend it. The charter of the city of New York puts Queens county in a position not before known in this State. Part of the county lies within a city, but the city does not lie entirely within the county. The framers of the charter disposed of the questions which they met in the best way for the proposed city. They left it to the Legislature to cure the ills which of necessity fell elsewhere, as for example upon that part of Queens county which remains without the Greater New York.

Under the charter of the city of New York, the Supervisors of Queens county cannot levy a tax for any purpose upon the borough of Queens, being restricted for the purpose of taxation to the towns of Oyster Bay, North Hempstead, and Hempstead, which constitute the portion of the county not included in New York city. As to these three towns the powers of the entire board remain as heretofore, and it can levy taxes as it chooses for any county purpose. Furthermore, a majority of the Board of Supervisors represent the towns which have become Wards of New York city, and only three of the Supervisors represent the three remaining towns. It follows that the majority of the Board of Supervisors of Queens county, hailing from a portion of New York city, can impose any tax they choose upon the towns of Oyster Bay, North Hempstead and Hempstead, against the unanimous protest of the Supervisors chosen from those towns.

The joint share of the taxes of Oyster Bay, North Hempstead and Hempstead in in the expenses of Queens county for 1897. not including the road debt, exceeded \$100,000. For the new county the salary system of compensation for public officials s proposed in place of the fee system, and the total annual expense for the new county cannot exceed the sum of \$35,000. The total amount of the salary list of the new county will not exceed \$15,000, while in the present county the aggregate annual takings of three officers alone are said to be more than double the salary of the President of the United States.

No wonder the people of eastern Queens want the bill passed.

It is more than hinted that Mr. Bailey of Texas has been seen wearing a silk hat. It's ten to one that he accompanied it with a sack coat.—St. Paul Proneer Press. Down, soothless insulter. The Hon. Jon BAILEY has worn a black frock coat since he was born. He never will wear any other kind. It adorns him when he rides a bleycle.

A writer in the Rochester Democrat and Cl ronicle affects to disbelieve that "the Democratic National Committee or the free silver party have anything more to do with 'The Curse of Gold' than with 'Straight from the | agreement is executed to The excitement, at all events, seems to be our authority and violation of our rights | Heart' or 'The Eliver King,' or 'Hands the letter.

the Sen." This seems to wanton flying into the face of fact. This immense argyrodrama is known to be the joint composition of the Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, the Hon. JIM JONES, Gen. ADONIRAM JUDSON WARNER, and the HON. COIN HARVEY. There are sixteen acts and sixteen characters, and every part except the plutocratic conspirator and the octopus will be played by the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

Mourning on earth as when dark hours descend, wide winged with plague from heaven. PAFNER roars from an even redder month than usual, and the Rhine maidens are inclined to drown themselves in the frog pond. "The sad story has come from Boston," says the Springfield Republican, "that people have been found there during the past week who couldn't remember when to say 'das' and when 'die' an when neither, in reciting the names of the Wagner operas. The matter of 'umlaut' also sents difficulties to the earnest soul." If Box ton has forgotten her genders and her umlaut after a long life of study, what is the use of knowledget

We are bound to say that the pulpit attack made by PARKHURST last Sunday on his old ally, the World, was entirely justified by the facts.

Congressman Lewis of Washington made a city speech in Congress on Saturday.—Baltimor

The Hop. JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS IS too great and choice a spirit to deserve to be ac cused of silliness. There are moments when discord is heard in his nature. Such a moment occurred Saturday night. He had on his pale pearl trousers, his garnet double-breasted waistoost, and his ultramarine frock coat, but in a fit of absentmindedness he had put on odd spatts. Something snapped in his bosom. He was greatly moved and hysterica possiswelled in his utterance. He wasn't silly. He was broken.

Despatches from Ann Arbor assert that the Hon, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN has notifled the Students' Lecture Association of th University of Michigan that if he is permitted to lecture on bimetallism he will talk for nothing, but that his price for remarks on any other subject is \$1,000. The despatches mean well, but they are not absolutely accurate. The fact is that Mr. BRYAN gives a thousand dollars for every en gagement that he makes to talk about what anybody who will consent to hear that immortal work. Lecture associations which are able to defraud themselves of it are punished by a fine of \$1,000. Mr. BRYAN is severe, but he is just

### THE NEW MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL Plans Under Consideration for a Million-Dellar Building Purther Uptown. The Directors of Mount Sinal Hospital met

on Sunday and considered plans for the new building to which it is proposed to remove the hospital now at Lexington avenue and Sixtysixth street. The new site was purchased for \$350,000 some months ago. It covers twentysix lots between 100th and 101st streets and Fifth and Madison avenues. The whole block is taken in except a frontage of ninety feet on is taken in except a frontage of ninety feet on Madison avenue.

The new hospital is to cost \$1,000,000, part of which comes from the funds of the institution and part has been advanced by friends. The Building Committee is composed of Max Nathan, laace Stern, Edward Oppenheimer, Adoiph Herrmann, and S. Rothschild. It is intended to put up the best equipped building of its kind, and it will probably be six months before plans are finally chosen. Building will then begin at once, Mount Sinai Hospital is supported by Jewish contributions, but is entirely non-sectarian in its work. No record or list of religious faith is made.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As an ex-artilleryman I entirely concur with the arguments of Mr. Henry E. Turner in his letter in to-day's SUN, headed "Defence of New York," as to the advantage of having a National Guard regiment of artillery, and for reasons 1 shall

proceed to give. The management of modern guns requires the highest class of skilled labor, and it is a fact recognized by army officers that generally noncommissioned officers and men who become proficient in the handling of them leave the army
after serving terms of from three to five years,
as the report of the Examining Board of the First
Artillery proves very clearly. Now, if a National
Guard regiment of artillery was organized I am
certain that the majority of these men would
be so much delighted to serve in it that the
flovernment would have at its command a regiment as well drilled and as skilful as any in the
regular army. I can safely assert that there
are enough ex-artillerymen in New York city
alone to fill two or three such regiments, men
who have marched after "Old Glory" long
enough to love it, and who at the present crists
would be ready at a moment's warning to commissioned officers and men who become pro-

would be ready at a moment's warning to up-hold it with their lives. J. J. S., ex-First U. S. Artilleryman. New York, Feb. 28.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: On the subtect of "Royal Descent" Mr. Alex. Doyle writes you under date of Feb. 17 that if we will reckon back only thirty-one generations we will find that each one of the present generation has over two thousand millions of ancestors. To show the absurdity of such a conclusion, let us commence at the other end of the genea-logical line.

logical line.
Suppose that, say, thirty-one generations ago there had been but one pair of the genus home and that each succeeding generation of offspring had doubled. This would give us the two thousand millions and more of "posterity" or descendants, and, according to Mr. Doyle, each one would have two thousand millions of ancestors thirty-one generations ago, when the truth is each one of us would have only two.

FER. 25.
S. W. GARDINER.

# Prof. Cohn and the Jews.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the introduc tion to an interview with Prof. Cohn, printed in this morning's number, upon the Dreyfus affair, you lay special stress upon the fact that the Professor's sympathy is with his nation and violently against his race. To one not acquainted with Mr. Cohn this may seem strauge; but to one who has often heard I often have, there is no cause whatever for surprise Not only in this case, but in every case, are the essor's conclusions against his race. It is a notorious fact that the Professor is an anti-

Semite, in spite of the fact that he is the son of the late chaptain of haron de Rothschild. He hates his race, and makes no secret of it. No wonder, there fore, that he should try to excuse the infamous policy of the French Government. "JUDAICUS." NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

# Shakespeare and the Maine.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Shakespeare says "I sold not Maine, I lost not Normandy, yet to re-over them would lose my life. Justice with favor have I always done,"-2d Part K. Henry VI., Act 4

Shakespeare is right. The Maine must not be "sold" to Spain, nor Spain allowed to bargain and cheapen the Maine's indemnity price for the next five years. The Virginius affair, in which Spain, after hageling for some time, paid us \$80,000 for the insassare of fifty American citizens, is a libt on virant's Administration. Now is the time to act. Spain must be driven out of Cuba and Cuba made free.

re. Shakespeare is always right. Let it never be said that the United States " soid Maine" for a few pairr collars. American manhood will not permit it. Visnex,

## From the Evening Post. SATURDAY, PEB. 26.

PRIDAY, PUB. 25. No one, of course, has Another misconception the slightest doubt what that we have formed is the result of these elec- that the Spain of to-da tions will be. In Spain is withered and decrepit the Government always | - smong nations a sort of wins. The Minister of the Interior sends for the peared when he was leaders of the Opposition borne home on an ox party, tells them how cart after a brave many scats the Govern-ment has decided it must have, how many are to them to name the nota , that of Holland, Italy, bilities of their parties they would like returned, and from what districts, and the affair is arranged with the best of feeling on all sides. And the

Don Quinote as he apfacts are that the Government of Spain, although and Greece, is as free and amenable to public opinion as ours, and is not a whit more under the domination of busses than we are.

## PERSE OF BACCHYLIDES.

rtant Translation of the Work of a Col-

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27,-One of the most imortant discoveries of the learning of past ages s that of the papyrus of the Greek poet Bac shylldes, which has just been made by an assist ant in the British Mureum after long and patient study. From over 200 torn and almost undecipherable bits of parchment Mr. Kenyon of the museum, after many months' work, has given to the world its first translation of one of the great ancient lyric poets. In addition, about 100 Greek words have been added to the Greek language as known to moderns. To find a parallel to such good fortune one must go back to the times of the Renaissance, when refugees from the sack of Constantinople were bringing over Greek manuscripts to Italy Thus, after five centuries, -cholars are being

stirred by the novelty of an editio princeps. The first adequate or comprehensive state nent of this discovery will be given to American readers in an article which will be published on Tuesday in the March number of Biblia, the author of the article being James S. Cotton, Honorary Secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund of England and the United States, with his office in London. This discovery was not made under the auspices of the fund, but Mr. Cotton is interested in all matters of a literary nature, having been for years editor of the Academy of London.

By consent of antiquity Bacchylides was counted one of the nine lyric poets of the Golden Period, the period which ended with the Persian wars. All of these great poets, until now, have left little trace of their works, with the single exception of Pindar, who was, perhaps, the chief of all. We hear much of Sappho, Alcœus, Aleman and Simonides, but of their works we know almost nothing. The Epinikian odes of Pindar undoubtedly represent a lofty conception of lyric poetry. With Pindar the name of Bacchylides, has always been associated. He also wrote Epinikian odes, sometimes for the same victors in the Pan-Hellenic games as those of Pindar. In one poem which is preserved in this great discovery, one written, probably, in direct rivalry with Pindar, he speaks in high terms of another Borotian poet, showing that he had none of the jealousy of many of the other Greek poets.

About this discovery, Mr. Cotton says:

'The materials for the biography of Bacchy-

lides are very scanty. We do not know either the date of his birth or of his death, although it may be assumed that he lived through the greater part of the fifth century B. C. The latgreater part of the fifth century B. C. The latest of his odes that can be dated was written in 468; but their general style implies a stage of lyric composition moulded upon that of Pindar, who died at the age of 80 in 438. We are told that he was a sister's son to the elegiac poet Simonides. The native place of both was the island of Ceos, one of the Cyclades (now called Tzia), which lies not far from the coast of Attica. He is fond of bringing in the name of Ceos, and it is probable that Horace alludes to him in Car. iv., 9, 7. The onic facts recorded of his life are that he paid a visit to Hiero of Syracuse, then the most powerful personage in the Grock world and patron of Pindar, also, and that he was banished from his native island and sought an asylum in the Peloponnesus.

"Hiero is said to have preferred the poems of Bacchylides to those of Pindar, though this was not the prevalent opinion. Longinus, the great critic of the sliver age, said that Barchylides was inferior to Pindar, but was smooth, equable and pleasing, neither rising so high nor falling so low as his great conten.porary. Horace certainly knew and copied him and he is quoted frequently by one of the Caristian fathers, Clement of Alexandria, who, by the way, seems to have known of the recently discovered Logia. It is further recorded that the Emperor Julian, Julian the Apostate, was fond of reading him. Nevertheless, the fragments of Bacchylides previously known amount to about one hundred lines only.

"The unique papyrus, now edited for the first est of his odes that can be dated was written

lines only.

"The unique papyrus, now edited for the first time by Mr. Kenyon, contains about 1,070 lines, forming parts of twenty poems. The majority of these are Epinikian edes, of a type already familiar to us through Pindar. But six happen and a species of Greek lyric poetry. of these are Epinikian edes, of a type already familiar to us through Findar. But six happen of the examples of a species of Greek lyric poetry, hitherto scarcely known. They are edes or hymns, associated with the name of some god or hero, written in a narrative or dialocule form and evidently intended to be sung at some festival. Here is a translation of a passage from one of the Epinikian edes in which Bacchylides appears to deliberately challenge comparison with the famous simile of the eagle in Pindar. Here the poet compares himself to an eagle, bearing his meed of glory to Hiero across the sea.

"So the eagle, the envoy of wide ruling thunderous Zeus, cleaves the depth of sky far aloft with his swift tawny wings, boddly trusting to his strong might, while the song birds cower in fear beneath. Him neither the peaks of great earth restrain nor the ridged billows of the indemitable sea. Amid the infinitude of Chaos he piles the delicately pencilled plumage, with the help of the breezes of Zephyr, conspicuous for men to behold."

"And here is another passage, describing the descent of Hyreules into the nether world which

help of the breezes of Zephyr, conspicuous for men to behold."

"And here is another passage, describing the descant of Hercules into the nether world, which is of interest as being the original of a simile now hackneyed:

"'And there he was aware of the souls of helpless mortals beside the streams of Cocytus, as thick as are the leaves which the wind whirls along the sheep-grazed gleaming headlands of ida.

"The original papyrus consisted of a single roll, certainly not less than sevences feet in

roll, certainly not less than seventeen feet in length, by ten inches wide, with the text arranged in not less than forty five columns. But when it reached England it was found to be broken up into 200 torn fragments of various sizes; and many weary months have been spent by Mr. Kenyon in plecing the fragments together. He has succeeded in restoring thirty-nine columns out of a possible forty-seven; but some of these still present a very lamentable appearance. The whole was written by a single scribe in a fine uncial handwriting which may be assigned to the middle of the first contury. B. C., about the close of the Ptolemaic period. As opposed to the present arrangement of the text of Pindar, the lines are very short, which has the effect of making the metre more easy to follow.

"In contrast, again, with the papyrns of the Logia," marks of accentuation, breathing and certainly not less than seventeen feet in

which has the effect of making the metre more easy to follow.

"In contrast, again, with the papyrus of the 'Logia,' marks of accentuation, breathing and punctuation are freely used, evidently as helps to the reader. Mr. Kenyon remarks that the same is the case with the fragment of the Aleman at the Louvre, from which is inferred that lyric poetry was considered to need such punctuation. We may add that the fragments of Sappho among the Oxyrhynchus papyri are also provided with accents.

"Mr. Kenyon calculates that Bacchylides has enriched the Greek lexicon with more than 100 new words, but most of these are compound, such as Milton's silver-buskined' and 'violent-embroidered.' In fact we make bold to say that the early poems of Milton, such as that 'On the Morning of Christ's Nativity,' supply the nearest analogy to be found to Bacchylides in the whole range of English literature."

## BANK FOR KLONDIKE MINERS. Gold Convoys to He Guarded by Northwest Territory Mounted Police.

An agreement between the Canadian Gov ernment and the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been signed recently, by the terms of which the bank is to establish a branch in the Klondike country. Besides doing a general banking business, of which the issuing of drafts and letters of credit will form a large part, the branch will also collect all the royalties to the Government on gold mined in the Northwest Territory. The branch will be under the direct patronage of the Government; its offices will be on Government property and all its shipment of gold dust or currency will be convoyed by of gold dust or currency will be convoyed by the Government. Dawson City is the location selected, but by the terms of the agreement other branches may be established at such other points as the Government decides reed them.

If, T. Willis, manager of the Conadian Bank of Commerce branch at Orangeville, Ont., will be in charge of the new branch. He will have four assistants and the five are now engaged in searching for the cook to complete the party. The nen will all live together on Government property and expect to have a hard life of it. The element of danger will in might threaten, except for the Government patronage, will be lacking, however, as the mounted police will always be within call of the bank and its employees. The bank is to be in running order by June 1.

A conservative estimate of the gold that will

by June 1.

A conservative estimate of the gold that will be taken out of the district this season is \$5,660,000, and the estimates made by competent authorities in San Francisco run all the way from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. It is said that the route over which the gold shipped by the new bank will be as will be also will be a will be a from the Tufon River to St. Michael and thence by seamer to Seattle, from which point the Canadian railroads can handle it.

## Married Over Again After Seventeen Years. From the Kansas City Journal.

A somewhat singular story was brought out in connection with the marriage in Columbia the other day of Emanuel Sumstake to Mias Justine Wilkes. The ceremony uniting them was the second one performed for that jurpose, the first having taken place seventeen years ago, when the name of the groom was given as Emanuel Boss. He is a Swele, and at that time did not understand how to pronounce his own name. Neighbors had dubbed him Boss, and as such his name went on record. Recently it was found that he was entitled to a nension, and some investigations as to the name discrepancy by the Pension Department influenced him to set matter right by marrying over again under his patronymic of Sumstake.

## PICATINAT'S POWDER DEPOT.

Pleturosque Surroundings, but Not Much War Material Found There.

REINDEER FOR THE KLONDING.

The Lapland Yukon Relief Expedition Will

The Allan line steamer Manitoban, which ar-

ived here on Sunday night from Bosekop, Arctic Lapland, having on board the reindeer, Lap

anders, Finns, and Norwegians making up the

Lapland reindeer Yukon relief expedition of the

United States Government, drew up alongside

the dock at the foot of Sixth street, Jersey City.

yesterday morning, and prepared to unload her

curious cargo. The special trains which are to

cided not to begin the journey until to-day. Dr. Shedon Jackson, who is in charge of the expedition for the Government, said that there was no use in tempting Providence and hustling the immigrants and reindeer West at once. They had had such wonderful luck so far that he wanted to see if it couldn't be kept up until they reached Alaska.

The unloading of the reindeer was not accomplished without considerable difficulty. Several hundred persons looked on while the work was done, and got a good deal of fun out of the antics of the animals. From the ship to the pens was a distance of 200 yards, and the reindeer made it interesting all the way. They kicked and bucked, got tangled up in the leather thougs and in numerous ways showed their disauproval

and in numerous ways showed their disauproval and in numerous ways showed their disauproval of what was going on. It took about five hours to get all the animals ashore and in the pens.

The train, which is to leave this afternoon, will be in two sections, of fifteen cattle cars, one accommodation car, and one sleeping car each. The immigrants will cook their own meals on the journey.

A CHECK FOR ONE CENT.

Lots of Red Tape Necessary in This Case to

was a check on the National Bank of New-

Collect Unpaid Postage on a Letter. NEWBURG, Feb. 28.—Postmaster McCroskery

burg for the sum of one cent. And this is hov

he became possessor of it. A drop letter in the

Newburg Post Office, to go to a person in an-

of a two-cent stamp. The person to whom the letter was addressed received a letter from

Postmaster McCroskery, which informed him of

the holding of the letter in accordance with the

will be framed as a curiosity and kept to show the "red tape" now necessary to do business. The receiver of the letter expended \$1.25 for telegraphing and the money order to get the let-ter, and all because the sonder neglected to put on a two-cent instead of a one-cent st. mp.

Hair Cut Without Munic.

From the Denver Times.

That painters are poor spellers, as a rule, is a subject understood. There are a few words which they have to contend with, however, which makes their lack of orthography excusulite. For instance, there is a barber shop of Curtis street which has a placard pinned up

The fourth item in the tonsorial bill of fare, "singing," is where the painter made a mistake, for the authorities say it should have been singing. Yesterday afternoon an old farmer came into the shop with a growth of heir which might causily have been mistak in for an affalfaneld, ite looked at the price list carefully before taking a place in the chair, and then inquired: "say, yer don't have ter have that durn singin," with a hair cut unless yer want ter, do yet."

HAIRCUT SEA FOAM SINGING RAZORS HONED

Curtis street which something like this:

ther State, had on it a one-cent stamp instead

convey the outfit to Chicago over the Pennsy

cided not to begin the journey until to-day. Dr.

Leave To-Day.

the place is known as Picatinny.

senine Imstitution's Title to a licquest WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The Supreme Court DOVER, N. J., Feb. 28.-Four miles up the valto-day, Justices Brewer and Peckham dissentley from this city a private road leads north ing, decided that the Utah Eight-Hour law was vard from the Berkshire Valley read at Spicervalid and constitutional. It applies only to labor lown and brings no abruptly at a pair of huge in underground mines and in smelting and refining works. In announcing the opinion of the demned cannon set in masonry and capped with court Justice Brown said that the State, in the exercise of its police power, had authority to round shot a size too large for them. This is the entrance to the Government powder depot, and egislate regarding the number of hours of labor in those employments, regarding which it had A dozen years ago or more the Ordnance De authority and right to legislate for the protes partment secured permission from the New tion of life of the laborer. These particular em-Jersey Legislature to purchase a tract in this ployments came within that class, and, without neighborhood for the storage of gunpowder

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Cinb's Right-Hour Law Declared Valid ... Smith.

ployments came within that class, and, withous expressing any opinion as to the valuitty of eight-bour laws in general, the one in issue was sustained.

The court affirmed so much of the judgment of the Court of Claims as gave to Lewis A. Eaton the salary of Minister Resident and Consultance of the Court of Claims as gave to Lewis A. Eaton the salary of Minister Resident and Consultance of the Court of Claims as gave to Lewis A. Eaton the salary of Minister Resident and Consultance of Resident and Consultance of Resident and Consultance Bangkok. He appointed Eaton, who was a missionary, to act for him, and the State Department accepted the substitute, but the Treasury Department rejected his accounts. Thereupon he sued the Government in the Court of Claims and received judgment for the full amount asked—\$3,274. Of this sum \$63 was for fees in settling estates of Americans who died within the consultate. This amount, the Supreme Cours said, should go to the Government, as by consultar regulations of 1888 such fees are official fees.

The Smithsonian Institution was today consultance of the Smithsonian Institution was today consultance. The property covered about 2,000 acres, including a lake nearly a mile long, a ruined from forge, a lofty and precipitous mountain peak, from which the place took its name, and several farmhouses, besides a beautiful level tract of upland and meadow, with a wide and wift brook running its whole length. There was much woodland, and across the track near its middle ran the highway from Rockaway through Mount Hope to the upper end of Lake Horattong, which is only four or five miles from the powder depot. The road is still maintained as public highway, and the Government built another outlet, which passes southward through the iron gates to the Dover road. Plans were made for building ten huge magazines and six of them have been creeted. They are scattered over the tract at long distances from one another, and are safeguarded from lightning by wire cables ranning from upright rods on the roofs to plates sunk far down in wet ground. Each magazine is 300 feet long and 50 feet wide and built of brick and native granite, of which the mountains on one side of the valley are formed.

Hesides the magazines there are workshops, a protity guardhouse, and fire eagine house, a handsome office building with unused living apartments for the commandant, roomy stables and a silroad station, for there is a railroad station, for there is a railroad of the commandant, roomy stables and a silroad station, for there is a railroad or station of the same and a silroad station, for there is a railroad or station of the same and a silroad station, for there is a railroad or same and the same and the sparse occupied by the watchmen. These buildings are all on the plain, while perched on the side hill on the east of the tract are the may buildings. When Ellis Island was vacated by the Navy Department a few years ago, a portion of Picatinny reservation was turned over to the navy and a number of buildings were erected upon a clearing above the railroad for the storage of explosives and the filling of shells. These were put in charge of a gunner and five assistants, who have been leading a monotonous but easy life there ever since. They shipped away two carloads of shells last week, and it was the first shipment bower folk have heard of in years. At the same time the Ordnance Department roceived three carloads of powder and five assistants, who have been leading a monotonous but easy life there ever since. They shipped away two carloads of shells last week, and it was the f

lar regulations of 1888 such fees are official fees.

The Smithsonian Institution was to day confirmed in the title to and possession of a bequest made by the late Robert S. Avery of the Coass Survey, to be known as the Avery fund for the extension of sciences. Mrs. Avery is brothers and sisters contested the will on the ground that the property had belonged to her and should property be divided among them, although she died before her husband and left no children. By contesting the will the brothers and sisters deprived themselves of a small bequest made to them on condition that they acquiesce in the provisions of the will. The Supreme Court, disposing of the case, said that legatees under a will, in the face of a specific instruction to the contrary, could not take the testator's money and use it to defeat his intentions.

### Lord Coleridge's Umbrella Decision. From the Chicago News.

The law as to umbrellas was settled once for all by Lord Coleridge in a leading English case. His for ship held:

"Umbrellas, properly considered, are a part of the atmospharic or meteorological condition His for ship held:

"Umbrellas, properly considered, are a part of the atmospheric or meteorological condition, and, as such, there can be no individual property right in them. In Sampson vs. Thompson defendant was charged with standing on plaintiff's front steps during a storm and thereby soaking up a large quantity of rain to which plaintiff was entitled. But the court held that the rain was any man's rain, no matter where it fell. It follows, therefore, that the umbrella is any man's rain, no matter where it fell. If follows, therefore, that the umbrella is any man's umbrella. In all ages rain and umbrellas have gone together, and there is no reason why they should be separated in law. An umbrella may, under certain circumstances—the chief of which is possession—take on the attributes of personal property, just as if a man set a tub and catch a quantity of rain water, that rain water will be considered as his personal belonging while it is in his vua. But if the sun evaporate the water and it is rained down again, or if the tub be upset and the water spilled, then the attribute of personal ownership instantly disappears. So if a man hold his umbrella in his hand it may be considered a personal belonging, but the moment it is view his hand it returns to the great, general, indivisible, common stock of umbrellas, whither the law will not attempt to bursue it.

So far as we know there has never been a successful appeal from this decision.

## Lively Auction of Old Munkets and Shotgune From the Philadelphia Record.

The war spirit is particularly strong in and around the interesting old town of Bristol. There was a sale near the town on Saturday and the auctioneer aroused the fighting blood of those present by dragging into the light of day a great array of old army muskets, shotguns, cutlasses and other warlike paraphernalis. He puts these up for sale and the bidding at once became very lively. The auctioneer was not slow to take advantage of the effervescent patriotism of the crowd and plunged into a flery philippic against the treachery of Spain. The old guns went off like hot cakes and the lot was soon cleaned up. One of the most enthusiastic bidders, a worthy gentleman named John Balts, bought all his purescould pay for and immediately organized an impromptu demonstration. He rigged himself up with a belt, an old army canteen, an old powder flask, several bayonets and the biggest of his muskets over his shoulder. The other buyers lined up behind him and by a common impulse joined in singing "Raily Round the Flag. Boys, while they marched around the room. Their singing drowned the voice of the auctioneer and practically put an end to the sale. ioneer and practically put an end to the sale

## Fresh Office Boy's Fun with the New Boy. From the Philadelphia Record.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The office boy in the reporters' room has been encouraged to try again. Here's his latest: "A fresh boy in the office of an uptown business concern had some fun the other day with the green office boy who had his first day to work. When the newcomer came to work the boy was told by the foreman the work he was supposed to do. Forgetting something the boss had told him, he thought he would ask his partner, whose name was Johnnie. Going to him, he said: 'The boss told me to take a bucket to the cellar and get something, but I can't remember what it is.' 'Oh! I will tell you,' said Johnnie. 'He wants you to go to the engineer and get a bucket of steam; if he ain't got steam, get electricity.' of steam; if he ain't got steam, get electricity. The boy journeyed to the cellar and tried to explain to the engineer what he wanted, but the engineer could not understand, and, after getting a little rattled, he yelled to the green hand to go up and see if he didn't make a mistake and wanted a left-hand monkey wrench instead. The law want laws at the results of the steam of the law want laws at the law want laws at the law want laws at the law was th The boy went home that night, but has not yes returned."

# From the Leseiston Journal.

An interesting incident has just leaked out concerning the wife of one of the Maine delegation. It is anent the recent dinner given by President McKinley to President Pole of Hawaii, upon which occasion Maine was largely represented. The day before the affair President McKinley was in New York. He met one of the Maine delegation; there, and just as they parted the President said: "I shall see you at the dinner to-morrow evening."

"I'm sorry, but I can't be there," replied the Maine man.

"That's a shame," said the President, "but your wife is coming?"

"That's a shame," said the President, "bus your wife is coming!"
"No, she won't go without me," was the reply.
"You tell her that she must, that the President says so," and the two separated.
About an hour later a telegram was received in Washington by the wife of this same Maine man. It read: "You must be sure to come to my dinner party to-morrow night," and signed "William McKinley."

# Farmer's Two-Bushel Sack of Silver Dollars.

From the Louisville Post.

Lexinoron, Ky., Feb. 26.—The very unusual scene of a man walking through the street with a two-bushel meal suck chockfuli of allver dollars was witnessed here yesterday afternoon. Just before the close of banking hours two men, apparently good old farmers, walked mu the Pheenix National Bank, one of them earrying the sack. They told Cashier Waller Rhodes that they wanted to make a deposit, which he, knowing the men to be citizens of this county, from near Jack's Creek, accepted. They united the bag and counted out a sum which looked to be about \$5.000, every piece of which was a silning silver "plank. A part of the money was carefully wrapped in paper packages. \$20 in each. The secut of these packages clearly indicated that the money had been buried beneath the earth. From the Louisville Post.

the holding of the letter in accordance with the postal laws for the additional one-cent postage. In response the person advised sent a money order for one cent through the Postal Tolegranh Company, and wired the Postal ster that he had sent it. The lostmaster then sent the letter on to the person to whom it was addressed. At the telegraph office the one cent was refused until the Postmaster called in a friend to identify him. This he did, and then a check for one cent on the Newburg National Bank was made to the order of the Postmaster, and the pe-son called in to identify him signed both the telegraph book and the eneck before it was delivered to Postmaster Met'ro kery. The check will be framed as a curiosity and kept to show the 'red tape' now necessary to do business. From the Denver Times. A Denver man has discovered a plan to get a hog back into a pen through the aperture through which it passed out. His recipe is substance as: Get the nose at the hole in the pen then pass around behind the hog carefully, get abold of its tail and pull back as hard as you can. The animal will think you want to present it The animal will think you want to prevent from going in and make a leap to its old place.

### Foreign Notes of Real Interest. M. Delbler, the French executioner, colebrated his seventieth birthday recently by guillotining a mu-

derer at Bastia. A 180-pound conger cel has been caught in Lock Long, Scotland. It measured 6 feet 10 m inches in length and 2 feet 7 inches in girth.

Smallpox is ravaging eastern Africa in both the Brit'sh and German protectorates. The epidemie started five months ago in Zanzibar. President Krüger will soon unveil a statue of him

elf at Pretoria. It is the work of a Boar sculpted named Van Bouw, and represents from Paul in his usual clothes, including the stovepipe hat-There are 1.651 students at the Pope's Grezon University at Rome this year, 350 more than in 500 mare than in 500 mar before the Italians took the city. Of these,

665 study theology, 307 philosophy and 75 can to an M. Frederic Fargeon, the oldest member of the French bar, died recently at Nimes at the Age of pages. He was counsel for the Paris Lyon Medical ranée Bailroad, and appeared in court till he was

"No," was the reply.

"Was, i.i. I want you fellers ter understand that I ain t insingeratin that yer kaint singer anythin like that, fer I'd kallate from yer looks that thar might be some purty tarnation good songs in them thar lungs of yourn, but I hain't got any year fer music, so I'd ruther not pay for it if it's just the same ter you."

The old man took his seat and got his hair cut, but since that occurrence the sign has been changed. years old. British trade ethics are about to apply to the kind dike. Liverpool has sent out on the steamer Ma

ense, bound for St. Michael, the largest cargo of liquor ever shipped. It includes 14,000 cases and 1,000 barrets of spirits, chiefly whishey, and 8,000